

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, FRIED-
RICH, WILHELMSHAFEN,
RABAU, SAMARAI, BRIS-
BANE and SYDNEY COBLENE SATURDAY,
Capt. H. Raeger (T. 6,750) 8th Oct., 10 A.M.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE "KRINE WALDEMAR" About TUESDAY,
Capt. F. Isaka (T. 6,100) 18th October.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BOARNO" (T. 5,050) End of October.
Capt. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELHENS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

Intimations.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH

In drinking the cheapest and most
agreeable Table Mineral Water

"COUZAN GATIER"
approved by the French Faculty
of Medicine.

Large Bottles \$0.30

Dose 2.25

Case 50 Bottles 11.50

" 60 " 13.20

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT &
EXPORT COMPANY, Central Build-
ings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to
receive consignments of Local Produce on
best terms.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West,
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1909.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODI-
CALS, MAGAZINES and ILLU-
STRATED PAPERS are required for the use
of the Troops leaving here next month in the
S.S. "Rohilla" for home. Any such literature
will be gratefully received by the Acting
Chaplain (Rev. A. B. Thornhill) either at S.
John's Cathedral, or at the Peak Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910.

CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES,

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully

executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.

Width of Entrance 80 "

Water on Blocks 28 "

No. 2 DOCK.

Docking Length 375 ft.

Width of Entrance 50 "

Water on Blocks 25 "

No. 3 DOCK.

(UNDER CONSTRUCTION.)

Docking Length 348 ft.

Width of Entrance 63 "

Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Owners is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work
and a large stock of material is always on hand, (plates, angles and tall shafts all being
tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst
under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Specialty. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOEUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG

Road, Hongkong, and September, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as
Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable
for Boarding House.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,

2nd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING,

No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East

corner of Observation Place. The

Tram stops at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-

joining the new Seaman's Institute,

Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1910.

[50]

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for

Offices.

ONE GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910.

[63]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 5, 5A, DODDLE STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1910.

[67]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1910.

[6]

TEIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 27th Dec., 1910.

IN PAGODA LAND.

A five years' sojourn in Burma is not too
short a period in which to come to know the
Burmese. They have no home secrets to hide
from strangers, their women are not shut away
and kept purdah; and they are sociable. Many
a time have I travelled on the Burma railways,
and into my compartment have come laughing,
chattering Burmese women—old and young—and
soon we were on speaking terms, the
women generally being the first to break the
ice. Such conduct on the part of Hindu
women would have been thought highly im-
moral. While the Hindu women has few
opportunities of appearing in public, Mrs
Burman, at times, makes her life a little
too public. She is not tied down by any caste
rules, and whatever is good for her husband
is good for her; they stand on the same footing.
When out for a walk, the wife does not drop
behind and honour her husband by following
him at a respectful distance. Side by side,
chatting gaily, laughing boisterously, or loudly
abusing one the other, they pass down the
streets, smoking their "whacking" white
cheroots. Mrs Burman likes to be seen, and
enjoys being admired. Her dress is not com-
plicated—yet is effective. The various portions
are of many colours, and yet these colours,
however varied, appear to blend. A European
lady sporting the same mixture of dyes would
look hideous. She wears her jacket loose—not
fastened at the waist, and this gives her the
appearance of being—
"A little bit thick in the waist—the waist;
But then, she was never once laced—once
laced."

For her skirt she wears a loongy—a single
piece of cloth of silk or cotton wrapped round
fold about the middle and descending to the
feet, and her toilette is completed by throwing
a coloured scarf over the shoulder.

Like many other visitors from India, my first
impression of Burma tended to rouse in me a
feeling of disappointment. The view that I
got of Rangoon as the steamer came up the
river gave me the idea that Burma was indeed
a foreign land—a new country—the Sulah
and Shwe Dagon pagodas peeping over the
tops of tall trees; the wooden houses; the
sampans in the river, were all different to
what I had seen either in Bombay or
Calcutta; but when I landed at the jetty—I
drove in a dilapidated rick to the Strand, my
opinion, for the moment, changed. There were
Indian coolies on the jetty—Indians of all
kinds crowded the streets—just here and there a
Burmese. It was later on that I came to know
that in Rangoon there were more foreigners
than Burmese. It is here the Indian coolie,
drawing Rs 25 per month, thrives. I admired the
coolies—nearly all Chittagonians—tall, strong
and even handsome though ably black. The
servants are all from the Madras coast, speak-
ing English and Tamil and the majority of
them the scum of Madras—at least I hope so,
for I do not wish to think servants in Madras
as great drunkards and thieves who are
to be feared in Burma.

Rangoon is not a bad place to live in—if you
have plenty of money. A man with small
means had better stay away. The climate is,
perhaps, trying; but there are worse places in
India.

The reason why Rangoon is so stocked with
"foreigners" is that Mr Burman prefers an I to
an active life. There are signs present of an
awakening to a sense of the danger of Indians
and the Chinese ousting him and reducing him
to beggary; but the Burman of Rangoon is sid-
ing more to enter Government service, leaving
the development of the resources of his country
in the hands of Indians and Chinamen.

Although the Burman is lazy, as far as work
is concerned, he is a keen sportsman, and bets
heavily. He is a merry fellow too—smiling,
laughing, or singing; he is seldom sorry. You
can hardly call him religious. He keeps the
fast days—Indifferently; the fast days with
delat. Buddha taught that man must disdain
this world because it is full of sin and misery.
Marriage, as productive of new life, is to be
avoided. Man is enjoined to keep his mind
firm against the four evil currents—lust, anger,
ignorance, fear, to watch carefully his body,
mouth, heart. Thus taught Buddha, but few
even of the H'Poongies are practical Buddhists.

Everything is not vain to the gentleman Bur-
man. See him in his pride—gaily dressed;
strutting about the streets of Rangoon. Life
is full of enjoyment for him. He enjoys the
present, and if annihilation is to be the reward
for a life of self-sacrifice, he is determined
to delay the process indefinitely. "Marriage,
as productive of a new life, is sinful,"
therefore the Burman has no proper form
of marriage; no religious ceremony, forget-
ting the essential reason why marriage is
to be eschewed—the begetting of children.
And then the command that living creatures
should be treated with gentleness, he obeys,
but with the clause that, although he will not
take life for food, he will employ the services
of others to do the killing for him. Man's life,
however, he does not hold to be so sacred.
Quick of temper, his blood is soon up, his dah
is unheated, and blood is shed. To the
Kyang he generally flies for sanctuary. The
monks receive him. He is clothed in a yel-
low cloak, his head is shaved, and with a
bowl in his hand he goes out begging. No one
recognizes in the H'Poongy the murderer the
police are in search of.—Madras Times.

12,000 MILES WEDDING

JOURNEY.

Miss Molly Gilbert, 20 years old, has left
Pennsylvania for New York, en route for
Southampton, whence she will sail for South
Africa to be married to Mr. Peter Blanche. She
must travel 12,000 miles to reach him. They
became engaged in Rome when the young
man left to seek his fortune. Not hearing from
him, she was to have been married next month
to another suitor, but a letter came from her
old lover, together with her passage money.
Her destination is Jerusalem, a small colony
and far from Johannesburg, where her future
husband is prospering in business.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here—

- Signal No.
1. A CONE point upwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
 2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
 3. A DRUM. Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
 4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
 5. A CONE point downwards. Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
 6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
 7. A BALL. Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
 8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below. Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such
positions or are moving in such directions that
information regarding them is considered to
be of importance to the Colony or to shipping
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS

OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhib-
ited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,
indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being first
published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted when
the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.
For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.
Waglan. San Ki Wan.
Stanley. Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson. Shek Tin Koi.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean
Vessels, on demand, by signal from the
Harbour Office.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

Highway 10th September 1910

This interesting account of Kipling's brief career on the reporting staff on an American daily is by one of his old colleagues on the *San Francisco Chronicle*.—"One day, less than 20 years ago, when I got down to the city room of the *Chronicle* Office in San Francisco—I was a reporter on the paper—I noticed stiffly over in a corner, with his hands thrust a bit gloomily into the pockets of his somewhat shabby sack coat, a little, bristly-haired man with a pair of large but weak-looking eyes masked by the lenses of an enormous pair of spectacles. He looked just about as unhappy as a new reporter usually looks when he is sitting around city-room waiting for his first assignment. The *Chronicle* had a pretty big staff then, as it always had, and the city editor called the reporters up in turn and handed out the work. He had a growl for each of them about the stuff they hid in the paper that morning. The stuff was inadequate, idiotic, incomplete, or something. The little new man with the large spectacles took it all in with month glasses. His turn came when all of the other men had been provided for. With his customary glare from his horribly heaped-up desk the old man glanced over at the new man.

"'Kapping—er—Kapping—Kipping—ho, yer, Kippling—Kipling's right, isn't it? Know anything about cooked financial stuff?' the city editor asked the new man. 'A bit,' replied the new man.

"'Huh!' commented the city editor. 'Well, see here, Kippitting—I mean Kipling—there's a fake mising concern doing business down at this address. Trot down there and have a talk with the manager of the fake concern. Feel him out. See what he has to say. We're going to uncover him. Not yet maybe, but when we've got him clobbered. Sit him up. Get his idea. Look him over.' Then report back to me."

'Well, that was Kipling's first assignment on the *Chronicle* and he managed it fairly well."

"Kipling was on the *Chronicle* for about five weeks. All this time Kipling had in his pocket a letter to the managing editor which he presented one day. The managing editor was a buxom, busy man. 'Want to write stories for the Evening Post? What kind of stories?' 'Well,' replied Kipling, 'I know a lot about the army life in India, and a few things about the people of California; can about the army in India?' he exclaimed, still chuckling. 'Still, I'll ink at your stuff. Go away of the stories with you!'

"Kipling had one of the stories with him, and he left it. Now, don't laugh. But do know what story that was that Kipling felt with the managing editor of the *Chronicle* that time? It was the story of the road that is 'Soldiers Three' about thousand times, I presume—about the loquaciousness of Private O'Rourke, a d-d howdy-ho Mr. Mulvaney conferred O'Rourke out of his consciousness (out of the gate) and the other in the English language, so that's all."

"A day or two later the editor called Kipling into his room and handed him back this story with a smile, and told him that there were nothing essentially interesting about it, and that feeling a big distance from Market Street—'Look, moreover, the story was quite good, and the paper's standard for stuff of the sort. Kipling left San Francisco a few days later."

"They would then come for their quantities as ordered and regulated by the doctor, and could not exceed the limit. On the other hand, their adviser could in time judiciously cut down the quantities supplied, and so save the victim from further indulgence of harmful character. It is the price of large firms always to stamp the prescription each time it is made upon such is the cunning of these morphinists; however, that they not only make new copies, but they actually lend them to friends to obtain what quantities they like.

Another authority agreed that there ought to be more co-operation between the doctor and the chemist, and if this was established by the doctor takers would very soon be at the wit's end to get their supplies. There has already been a great diminution as a result of the recent Poisons Act, and the sales had fallen off enormously.

At the same time it was difficult to bail the morphine victim. If he found his count not oblige it from reputable sources without inquiry, he would go to small dispossess who were always ready to ignore legal restrictions in their desire to make money.

Every informant I approached advocated some stronger measures of production. Chemists as a class abhor the drug mania. It is a source of constant danger to them. It is armed with legal means to obtain drugs known in the neighbourhood, and able to slip for his quantities, and the chemist is practically powerless to protest.

FUNNELLESS WAR VESSELS.

The marine oil engine is in its infancy. It has not yet reached the stage of Parsons turbine, when the *Turbinia* frisked about the water at Spithead thirteen years ago, and was not until 1904 that the Admiralty placed in this respect, had the courage to introduce the turbine into a large man-of-war—the *Dreadnought*. In the interval turbines have been tested in destroyers, then in cruisers, and only at long last was it determined to install them in the *Dreadnought*.

Now, at once, therefore, can we look for a motor-driven battleship or the motor-driven liner. But both will come in time, because this oil engine will mean efficiency with cheapness, but its coming will depend not only on the evolution of the oil engine, but on supplies of fuel being available. When a revolution occurs, as it is, indeed, the stage, when of which no man has ever been able to effect. We shall then have battleships which will be without boiler, and without funnels, leaving the whole deck space free for guns and for an increased number of gun turrets, without stokers, as the engine will be fed, almost automatically, with heavy petroleum refuse. Increased space will be available for the crew and for ammunition and stores generally. The ship will, too, be low in the water, which will give her a better or more maneuverable position, and she will be cheap to run, since the movement, comparisons on the skyline, and other things, which have been sent about will have embodied most of power, a more maneuverable ship, without a boiler, or the funnels which made old sailors look back with jealousy when we looked at the great

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who have been disappointed in it. No claims are made, for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record: It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is— we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It abridges and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations and substitutions, our "trade mark" is put on every bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. Its palatable as honey and contains the purgative and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope." Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative power can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, is beneficial from the first dose and represents effective medical treatment of the twentieth century. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Watch carefully against imitations. At all chemists here and throughout the world.

EVENING CLASSES in the following
Subjects will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, October 6th:

ENGINEERING SECTION:
Building Construction and Drawing,
Field Surveying,
Machine Drawing,
Steam,
Mathematics,
Mechanics,
Physics.

COMMERCE SECTION:
English,
French,
Chinese (Cantonese Colloquial)
Shorthand,
Book-keeping.

SCIENCE SECTION:
Chemistry (Theoretical,
Practical),
Metallurgy,
Physics.

TEACHERS' CLASS:
English,
Kindergarten.

Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on MONDAY, TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY next, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Form may be obtained on application to the Under-signed.

E. RALPHS,
Director.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1920.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.E. Sir HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
H.E. Major-General BROADWOOD, C.B.
Commodore EYRES, R.N.
AN ENTERTAINMENT
will be given at the
CITY HALL.

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, and
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.**
Seats may be Booked at The Robinson Fin
Company on and after Monday, October 3
Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [6

I HAVE This Day REMOVED MY
OFFICE to No. 8, DES VŒUX ROAD,
CENTRAL (corner of Ice House St.), T
Floor.
J. HENNESSEY SETH,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1910.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Town Office, a Low Albert Road, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, 8th October, 1910, at 3 p.m.** for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors' Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1910.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 1st to 8th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1910.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on **SATURDAY, the 1st October, at Noon.**

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the said 1st to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1915.

Reichle & Schmidt—Mal Lung Pa

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 1.25

Soup, Tong Yuk 湯麵

" *Sticks*—*Ngau Tsai* 11
 " *Sidola*—*Ngau Lau* 11
 " *Samsara*—*Ngau Yuk Cheung* 11
Ballot's Brains—*"* *Know* per sat
 " *Tongue fresh*—*Ngau Li* each
 " *corned*—*Ham Ngau Li* 11
 " *Head*—*Ngau Tau* 11
 " *Heart*—*Ngau Sum* per B
 " *Hamp, Salt*—*Ngau Rin* 11
 " *Feet*—*Ngau Kook* each
 " *Kidneys*—*Ngau Yik* 11
 " *Tail*—*Ngau Mei* 11
 " *Liver*—*Ngau Oon* 11
 " *Tips (undressed)*—*Ngau To* 11
Olives' Head and Feet—*Ngau-chai-tau-kook* 11
 " *Mutton Chop*—*Yeung Pui Kwat* 11
 " *Leg*—*Yeung Pui* 11
 " *Shoulder*—*Yeung Shan* 11
Pigs' Chittlings—*Chi cheong* 11
 " *Brains*—*Chi Kow* per sat
 " *Feet*—*Chi Kook* 11
 " *Fry*—*Chi Onk* 11
 " *Head*—*Chi Tau* 11
 " *Heart*—*Chi Sum* each
 " *Kidneys*—*Chi Yin* pair
 " *Liver*—*Chi Kon* B
 " *Pork, Chop*—*Chi Pui Kwat* 11
 " *Corned*—*Ham Chi Yuk* 11
 " *Leg*—*Chi Pui* 11
 " *Fat or Lard*—*Chi Yau* 11
Sheep's Head and Feet—*Yeung Tau Kook* 11
 " *Heart*—*Yeung Sum* each
 " *Kidneys*—*Yeung Yin* 11
 " *Liver*—*Yeung Oon* 11
Sucking Pigs, To Order—*Chi Chai* 11
 " *Salt Beef*—*Sang Ngau Yau* 11
 " *Mutton*—*Sang Yeung Yau* 11
 " *Veal*—*Ngau Chai Yuk* 11
 " *Sausages*—*Ngau Chi Yuk Tong* 11

Chickens—Kai Chai 2
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 3
Ducks—Ap 4
Doves—Pan Kau each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kal 5
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 6
Geese—Ngo 7

Hare—To Chai
 Partridge—Che Khoo
 Pheasant—Shan Koo
 Pigeons, Canton—Pak Koo each
 Holbow—Holbow Pak Koo
 Quail—Um-Chun
 Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chink dozen
 Snipe—Sa Oai each
 Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Koo per lb
 Hen Na
 Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap pair
 Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai
 Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul
 Ap pair

Barbel—Ka Yu
Bream—Bin Yu
Gianton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu
Carp—Li Yu
Catfish—Chik Yu
Cuddah—Man Yu
Crabs—Hoi
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu
Dab—Sa Mang Yu
Dace—Wong Mei Lun
Dog Fish—Tsi To Si
Kale, Gogor—Hoi Man Yu
Fresh water—Tan Sui Yu
Yellow—Wong Sin
Frog—Tien Kai
Garoupa—Sek Pan
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu
Herring—Tso Pui
Halibut—Cheung Kwo Y
Lobster—Wong F. Yu
Loach—Wo Yu
Lobster—Lung Ma
Mackerel—Sui Yu
Monkey Fish—Moo Yu
Mullet—Chai Yu
Oysters—Sang Hoo
Parrotfish—Kai Kang Yu
Parch—Tui Lo
Pike—Yu Pan Pong
Pomfret—Pai Yu
Pomfret—Muk Hoi Chong
Pomfret—White Pak Chong
Pomfret—Mung Pak Chong
Ray—Yu To
Rock Fish—Sak Kw Kung
Roach—Chai Yu
Shrimp—Hoi
Snappers (Guns) and snappers—Moi Yu

10 Almond—Hung Yau each
 12 Apples, (California)—Kam Sah Ping
 14 Ko each
 16 (Ohio)—Tin Chuan Ping
 18 Ko each
 20 " Small—Hoi Tong each
 22 " Custard—Fai Lai Chai each
 24 Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng
 26 Hung Chiu each
 28 " (Irish), Macao—Sai Hung Chai each
 30 Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai each
 32 Carambola—Yung To each
 34 Cocoanuts—Vit Tai each
 36 Grapes—Sia Tai Tin each
 38 Lemons, China—Ning Moong each
 40 " Amer.—Kun Sah Ning Moong each
 42 Liches, Small Stone—Lai Chai Co each
 44 " Fresh, Lai Chai each
 46 Limes, (Salon)—Sai Kung Ning
 48 Moong each
 50 Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong each
 52 Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong each
 54 Marmosettes, San Chuk Tsai per doz each
 56 Oranges, Tim Chang each
 58 " Small—Tai Kut City
 60 " Mandarin—Tim Kut City
 62 Olives—Fak Lam each
 64 Passion Fruit each
 66 Peas, (American)—Kam Sui Shui Li each
 68 " (Canton), Cooking—Sai Li each
 70 Peanuts,—Fa Sang each
 72 Perillanthes, Large—Hung Chai each
 74 Pine-apples, tip quality—Shaung Poon
 76 Ti Paw Law each
 78 " and cooking—Chung Yang
 80 Paw Law each
 82 Plateau—Tai Chiu each
 84 Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai each
 86 Pomeelo, Slam—Cham Lo Yau each
 88 Walsuit, Hop To each
 90 " Green—Sang Hop To each
 92 Shanghai Lo Kwai each

Artichoke, Shanghai—Sheng Hai Au
Cal Chanuk
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin
Tau
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi
Pin Tau
Beans, Sprout—Ak Choi
Beans, Long—Tau Koh
Beet Root—Hung Chok Tau
Briar/le, Green—Chang Yuen Ké
Briar/le, Red—Hung Ké
Bamboo Shoots—Chok Sata
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Hui
Cane Shoots, French—Kan Shun
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi
Fa
Cauliflower, Medium size—Chang Yeh
Choi-fa
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa
Carrots—Kam Shun
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kai Choy
Celery, English—Young Kan Choi
Celeries, White—Pak Young Kan Choi
Gallies, Dried—Oon Lai Choi
Rad—Hung Fa
Green—Chang Lai Choi
Corny Stuff, English—Kai Lai Choi Lio
Cucumbers—Chang Kwai
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwai
Garlic—Soen Tau
Ginger, young—Sun Tas Kwang
old—Lo Keung
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan
Indian Corn—Suk Mai
Lettuce—Young Sang Choi
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai
Mandarins—Kwai Lem Ma Tai
Musk Melon
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Chok Kai
Onions, Bombay—Young Chang Tau
Green—Sang Chang Tau
Shai—Sheng Hoi Chang Tau
Japan—Yai Foon
Okroos—Ma Kai
Fenlay, English—Young On Sai
Green Peas—Chang Tau
Potatoes, Sweet—Yai Shai
Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Kiu
Tau
Jays—Yai Foon Ma Tai
American—Yai Ki
Fochow—Yai Chai Shai
Macao—Oh Moon
Pumpkins—Young Kan
Radish—Hung Lo Fik Tai
Rhubarb
Shallots—Choi Ching Tai
Spinners (Onions)—Pai Chai
Spinach—Yai Choi
Tomatoes—Yai Kai
Turnips—Wa Tau
Scallions, Pa-d (Long)—Loi Pak
Kaglin—Young Loi Pak
Vegetable marrow—Chai Kwa
Water Spinach—Sai Young Chai
Caulrops—Loi Kwa
Lily Roots—Lai Ngai
Yams—Tai Shai
Soy Beans—Yai Chai
The peas, Japanese—Yai Ma Lai
The pea, ordinary—Yai Ma Lai
Yai Ma Lai is not of the same quality

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKYA Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910.

MAGISTERIAL DECISIONS.

The position of the British legal functionary is such that any decision of his is presumed to be in accordance with legal principles and for that reason cannot be debated except through the usual channels prescribed by the country's legislation. The average dispenser of the law enjoys such a degree of confidence that there can be no question about the strict impartiality of his decision, and rightly so, as these positions of trust are generally filled by unbiased and sound-headed men. But there are occasions when the evidence in a case is so preponderant in a particular direction, that a Magistrate's ruling is on the face of it almost incomprehensible to the mind of the layman, who, unlike his legal prototype, is purely inspired by the dictates of common sense and not the hard precepts of law. We are led to make these remarks by a case which has been brought to our notice, which, if only for the facts it brought out, ought to prove of sufficient public interest to merit the attention of the Government. The facts of the case are that two chair-bearers were brought up before one of the local Magistrates on a charge of disorderly conduct. After having weighed the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate in question held that the defendants' conduct did not come within the meaning of the section under which the charge was formulated and thereupon discharged the men. Now let us consider the facts as they were stated. According to the complainant's story, it appears that defendants' vehicle was engaged in a certain part of the city and after getting into the conveyance, the coolies were directed to proceed along a certain thoroughfare but the latter refused to obey and insisted on going in a direction opposite to what was required. The victim of the incident after all his efforts had failed to produce an effect on the stoical ones, appealed to an Indian constable and the latter's authority, after being shown a good deal of haughty indifference, finally prevailed on the obdurate fellows. The victim, however, was not content in leaving the matter there and instituted proceedings against the responsible parties, with the result already stated. In the course of the proceedings, the magistrate, doubtless with the object of thoroughly satisfying himself on the point, inquired of the constable,

who was summoned as a witness, whether in his opinion the defendants were guilty of disorderly conduct and the witness' reply was distinctly favourable to complainant's case, as the constable, who could be presumed to have no axe to grind, unequivocally stated that he thought defendants' conduct extremely disorderly and gave good grounds to substantiate his statement. The wording of the charge was as follows:—"Behaving in a disorderly manner whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned." Those words "whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned" are extremely significant. Now without laying a claim to the same deep knowledge of the technical points of law as the Magistrate who tried the case, we can state without fear of contradiction that in face of the evidence adduced, the case was clearly one in which a public disturbance might have been caused. But that it should have been held to be otherwise is one of those legal solecisms which might possibly have led a certain genius to give expression to the sentiment that the law is a *hass*. It is not easy to understand by what mystic process of reasoning the coolies' conduct was legally held as not constituting a breach of the public peace when we are in a position to know that the delinquents actually showed fight to the victim and treated the majesty of the law with cool contempt. It was only the other day that Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt ventilated a general grievance felt all over the Colony when he referred to the insolence of chair-bearers and ricksha-pullers in the course of the introduction of the Budget and coming so soon after the laying on the hon. member's complaint before the Legislative Council, the sedan chair fraternity of the Colony have scored a decided success, for the news of the incident is bound to spread like wildfire among them and will have the effect of emboldening them to further and greater mischief. Regret is sometimes expressed on account of the disinclination of the general body of the public to bring the culprits, whose contempt for authority is reaching alarming dimensions, before the Magisterial kin, but is their conduct surprising when one considers the legal loopholes which are constantly afforded them by the law? In nine cases out of ten, the complainant is not likely to derive much satisfaction from the institution of proceedings. We have no desire to question the bona-fides of the Magistrate concerned, of whose abilities as a Public Officer we hold the highest opinion. Neither do we wish to dispute the magisterial decision, or the reasons which might have led to it; but we do regret that he should have thought fit to dismiss the summons without the administration of even so much as a caution. Such actions, no matter how well-meaning they may be, afford no little encouragement, if not a direct incentive, to the class of people who are the subject matter of this article to continue with impunity their mischievous doings. However, it is possible that the Magistrate overlooked the point and we have no doubt that the necessary precautions will be observed in future. The fact, however, remains that so long as the Government decline to remove the obstacles placed in the path of residents, so long will this wretched state of affairs continue, to the extreme annoyance of a suffering community. To say that the law does not provide sufficiently strong machinery to effectively deal with these cases of flagrant insubordination is no answer to our argument. If the Government cannot see their way to alter the law, they should at least initiate some system whereby the community can be assured of a sensible view being taken of their case, for, in law, it can sometimes be proved with comparative ease that black is white and nobody be any the wiser. We sincerely hope that in the event of one of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council perusing these lines, he will take up the matter at a future meeting of Council with a view to rectifying a condition of affairs which is as unsatisfactory as it is ancient.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CORP. H. T. JACKMAN of the Hongkong Volunteers is expected to resign with effect from the 1st October.

H.M.S. *Royal Ark* arrived from England to-day with relief crews for H.M.S. *Alacrity*, *Cadmus* and *Clio*, and drafts for the Chioa Station.

We have to acknowledge the receipt with thanks from Mr. A. Fong of a series of photographs of the official trip to Samcheu by the Kowloon-Canton Railway last Saturday.

An Indian watchman of the money-lending class was arrested by Sergeant Baker at Wanchai yesterday afternoon for being drunk and incapable. This morning the man failed to appear and his bail of \$5 was extended.

Two undermentioned members have joined the Volunteer Corps, assigned Corps Nos. and posted to the Artillery and Scouts Companies as follows:—1203 J. V. Braga (No. 2 Coy.); 1209 E. L. Braga (No. 2 Coy.); 1210 W. F. Bamford (No. 4 Coy.); 1211 Norman Hornsby (Scouts Coy.) and 1212 A. P. Appleford (Scouts Coy.).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Mr. A. M. G. C. M. G. (His Excellency the Governor), Mr. R. G. Broadwood, C.B. (Commanding the Forces), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. C. M. C. (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. C. M. C. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 83 and 84. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Council resumed consideration in Committee of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding six million and forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars to the public service of the year 1910.

His Excellency made an explanatory statement with regard to the questions put to the Government by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce with reference to the increase in the Colony's expenditure. His Excellency did not quite apprehend the drift of the hon. member's questions at the time and understood him to refer to the Estimates as a whole and His Excellency now found that the information he gave was not correct. The Imports and Exports staff was not so large as appeared at first sight and the same was the case with regard to the Railway. The hon. member's questions were entirely outside the Estimates. Proceeding, His Excellency stated that his object was to supply members with full information by means of a detailed statement. The abolitions of posts were real abolitions and not pretended abolitions.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt stated that he was acquainted with the various figures given by His Excellency but he thought that His Excellency was speaking of the book. There were large increases in the legal departments. In fact there were increases in all the permanent departments of the Government. The Colony was very hard up and there was no particular reason to hope that trade would improve within the next 12 months. In several departments of the Government, there were very serious increases.

The Colonial Secretary at this point joined in the discussion.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt said that he could honestly say that he was speaking for the good of the community and he had no hesitation in saying that the Government's reply was most unsatisfactory. Judging from the present financial condition of the Colony, there was no likelihood of trade improving and it was plainly the Government's duty to try and reduce the Colony's expenditure, instead of which the Government were increasing it. The Government were not justified in their action and up to now no satisfactory explanation had been given regarding the increases.

His Excellency asked Mr. Hewitt to challenge the figures item by item before Council voted on the Bill.

Mr. Hewitt said he was scarcely in a position to do so. He could not possibly be so well acquainted with the figures as in his office. His Excellency said that hon. member was objecting to a general way.

Mr. Hewitt said his objection must be on general principles. He did not know the Government's business.

His Excellency said that considering that hon. member was a member of the Sanitary Board, it was not easy to understand why he now came forward and objected to an expenditure which he himself had proposed at a meeting of the Board.

Mr. Hewitt said he did not personally have anything to do with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart asked the amount of the increase in respect of the Crown Police's fees.

His Excellency informed the hon. member that the amount was over \$3,000. Some people were always crying for the Police Force to be increased and the Government had slightly increased the Force. His Excellency also referred to increased expenditure in respect of certain departments which His Excellency termed the "creatures" of the official members.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart—The officials are responsible for the idea, not the working.

His Excellency at this point referred to certain other increases, including education, and hoped that many more would not follow (hear, hear).

After further discussion, His Excellency in conclusion remarked that in his position as Head of the Government, he wished he could shoot down the Government. But under the circumstances, he could not do anything to what he had already said and he would advise hon. members to wait and bop for better times.

The Bill was subsequently reported without amendment.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till the 26th inst.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council. It was agreed to recommend that the following votes be approved by Council:—

BLACK PAPER STOCKING.

A sum of five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, black bass to stock the reservoirs.

Hon. Mr. (Osborne)—Is this a Government preserve? (Laughter).

The Colonial Secretary—I hope some day we'll have a fishing license (Laughter).

FIVE HAZARD REPAIRS.

A sum of forty-one dollars in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, other charges, sanitary staff, refund of fees for Sanitary Department examinations.

This was all the business.

THE GREAT NICOLA.

THREE HOURS OF MYSTICISM AT THE CITY HALL.

To a bumper house at the Theatre Royal last night, the far-famed Nicola gave his initial performance, and without undue exaggeration, we can confidently assert that just as "good words and no bad", so does the Master Magician who entranced the hundreds of spectators last night require no eulogy from us, for apart from anything we might say, Nicola's achievements last night could not but have produced a distinctly favourable impression and, therefore, the quick reputation which he has thus acquired in our midst is sufficient guarantee of crowded houses nightly. For over three hours, the audience were treated to a series of solid entertainment. The specter for the most part transported into the realms of legend and as its entertainment progressed, the audience gradually became conscious of the fact that they had before them a clever genius and his troupe. The various sleight-of-hand tricks were gone through in the approved style, but with this little difference from other exhibitions of the kind—Nicola performed his tricks with a rare and consummate skill and a degree of confidence which showed the master hand. This show is unsurpassably the best of the kind we have seen and even the most captious critic is bound to admit that Nicola has nothing to learn from other professionals who claim the title of magician.

In giving a brief description of the various tricks performed, we will not attempt to mention every one of the items which were presented to the audience, for the simple reason that we have not the space at our disposal; we will therefore confine ourselves to some of the more important items. The performance suffered nothing in consequence of lesser tricks which interspersed the evening's entertainment, for great or small, the skilful manipulation of the tricks displayed the same degree of excellence and completely mystified the audience. The performance opened with an item entitled "Magic Horticulture," during the performance of which the Magician produced pies and flowers from nowhere in particular and constantly changed the appearance of same by a mere pass of the hand. This was followed by a more puzzling transformation and he produced an item called "The drum that can't be beat." The only paraphernalia for the performance of this item was a drum the size of an ordinary alarm-clock and the skin of the drum being pierced through, Nicola extracted an immense number of various flags to the huge delight of the spectators, while an assistant in a short part of the stage produced yards and yards of coloured silk tape from a small receptacle on top of a stand and having through the supply was exhausted a few yards more dropped on the stage of their own accord. But the precursor of the evening's real astonishment came in the "Great Triple Mystery," which proved a shilly-shally as far as the audience was concerned. In this trick, a young lady assistant of the Magician was placed inside a cabinet and once inside the curtains were drawn and the young lady concealed from the view of the audience. After a few seconds had elapsed, a closed trunk was lowered from the beams in the ceiling of the stage and on the trunk being opened, another trunk was found inside and on the latter also being opened, behold, presto! the young lady emerged from the tiny space of her place of confinement. Incidentally, the spectators could not help expressing wonder how a grown-up girl could manage to squeeze herself into the shell-like prison. The young lady was again concealed from view on the stage and after the expiry of a few seconds came running from the back of the Theatre shouting out "Here I am!" The above was by far one of the best exhibits given, and elicited tremendous applause. The "Handy Table" trick only took a few seconds, but during that time the table was seized and transformed into a wooden portmanteau, with which the magician walked off the stage. "The Home of Diogenes" was distinctly good. Pans of glass were placed on all the six sides of an oblong-shaped box and the box was closed. No sooner was this done than someone began to rap inside and on the box being opened Diogenes emerged from his home in spite of the fact that it was made of glass, without entailing even so much as a scratch to the glass panels. The "Spirit Ball" was another marvel. This trick consisted of a sphere the size of a lawn-bowl with a passage running at two of its extremities. An upright stationary stand was passed through the ball and the audience were asked to put questions to it and the answers were to be determined by the number of raps given by the sphere moving up and down. Some extremely amusing inquiries were made. A young lady who was supposed to inquire whether she had a sweetheart was answered in the negative but on being asked whether she had more than one sweetheart was filled with consternation when the ball acting as the spokesman of her amorous acquaintances said to the audience, "We are seven." Another self-assured young man wished to know whether he should have been at the show that night and received an unkind rebuff on being informed in the negative. But the most interesting query was the one which inquired of the ball "Will the Law Courts be finished this year or next year?" and it was somewhat reassuring to be answered in the affirmative. A few more interesting items brought the first part of the programme to a close.

The second part of the programme, which was a more extensive one, was comprised in the juggling feats of Nicola, described as America's greatest comedy juggler. To describe in detail the various tricks he went through would indeed prove an arduous task. Suffice it to say that Nicola did not know about juggling; he is not worth knowing. His balancing act, which should be seen to be appreciated. A most novel form of entertainment was introduced by him with the aid of the "drop-down." The "drop-down" consisted of a large number of small balls, which Nicola dropped from a high position, and the audience were asked to guess the number of balls which he dropped. Nicola's performance was a most successful one, and he was well received by the audience. The "drop-down" was a most novel and interesting item, and it was well received by the audience. The "drop-down" was a most novel and interesting item, and it was well received by the audience.

Another challenge came from a well-known firm of wise purveyors who ask permission to nail Nicola up in a large pickling case of their own construction. This challenge Nicola also accepted, and invited them to try their skill on Friday night. The only restriction that Nicola makes is that a few small, air-holes be placed in the box.

of a battleship in the distance, a couple of hours in the foreground, the picture and a cow gr. ing in a farmyard. The orthodox village pump also occupied a place in the picture. At frequent intervals during his performance, Nicola somewhat diversified his exhibitions by introducing a metamorphosis in the scenery. Before the audience could say "Jack Robinson" the juggler received a call from one of the boys, who laid a real, live egg into his top-hat. The other ten soon followed suit. Then the village pump began to work. To show that the village was an up-to-date one, Nicola handled the cow's udders and treated himself to a sip of milk before the audience. But Nicola's peaceful occupation was somewhat rudely disturbed when the battleship in the background of the picture began to discharge shells in his direction but not being daunted and on the latter discharging the contents of a toy-pistol at the belligerent vessel, down went the ship. Of course, it is needless to remark all these little incidents produced a decided effect on the audience.

The third and last part of the programme was a regular store-house of mysticisms. The production of innumerable eggs from a top-hat would have been sufficient to save Nicola from a pack of Zulus in hysterics, which is more than the ordinary individual can say for himself. Two little juveniles were invited to step on to the stage and having been installed on a magic carpet, the work of producing the eggs commenced in real earnest. We cannot say how many dozens of eggs were produced but we do know that the bewildered youth who held them on his capacious breast suffered like a martyr, while his girl-companion scarcely knew what to make out of it. As may have been guessed, a good number of eggs came in contact with the floor of the stage. Two excellent items entitled "At the Shrine of the Sphinx" and "Mysticisms Thence of Delhi" followed. The latter portion of the programme included a most wonderful transformation. A young lady was strapped to a wooden stake, until she was in a rigid position. She was then placed in a sort of a picket in an ordinary standing position. The door was closed and on being opened after a few seconds, the interesting sight was seen of the lady upside down. The feat was described as having astonished American audience. It certainly more than astonished the audience at the City Hall last night. This act concluded, the most sensational performance of the evening was presented. This consisted in the wonderful escape tests of Nicola. The local Police Force and the Hongkong Garrison were issued a friendly challenge to headcuff the performer with their own handcuffs, provided the gyves were in proper working order and had not been previously tampered with. When the time for the performance of this remarkable feat drew near, no less than three men stepped on to the stage, consisting of a gentleman, a girl in multi, a British soldier, and an American boy-jockey. Then a committee from the audience were invited on the stage to see that everything was fair and above board. After much hesitancy on the part of the audience to proceed on the stage, a British Tommy Atkins insisted himself as the only member of the Committee. Nicola's hands and feet were then shackled with three pairs of handcuffs, all of different varieties, and entering a cabinet, Nicola emerged a couple of minutes later a free man. A tremendous ovation greeted the performance. A member of the audience asserted that the performer was in possession of a duplicate key but Nicola in a very sporting spirit offered the disponent \$10 if he could re-locate himself with the original key. The latter, however, still adhering to his contentment, Nicola very pointedly remarked that a duplicate was not likely to prove of much value to a prisoner if he could not release himself with the original. Then without further ado, he had his hands again shackled in front of the audience and, placing a handkerchief on top, he knelt in a sitting posture on the stage and having at tick the floor once or twice with his hands, he emerged triumphant from the ordeal. Those on the stage were then invited to tie him to a chair with cords and the American boy-jockey availing himself of the offer, worked the rope around Nicola in a manner which could hardly have left him breathing space. Then the latter set out to perform what was apparently an impossible task. After having worked strenuously for a few minutes, he succeeded in gradually releasing his feet and then there was but the work of a few seconds. The performer was the recipient of untold applause.

The above are but a few of the tricks which Nicola and his troupe are capable of performing and the resident who fails to pay a visit to the City Hall will certainly miss a rare treat.

CHALLENGES TO NICOLA.

In the course of last night's performance, Nicola issued a challenge from the stage inviting anyone to make him a prisoner. This broad challenge has brought forth several aspirants. One challenge we are informed is from a physician who asks permission to fasten Nicola in his straight-jacket—the restraining device used on the criminal insane. Nicola immediately accepted this test and has asked the Doctor to bring it to-night.

Another challenge comes from a well-known firm of wise purveyors who ask permission to nail Nicola up in a large pickling case of their own construction. This challenge Nicola also accepted, and invited them to try their skill on Friday night. The only restriction that Nicola makes is that a few small, air-holes be placed in the box.

Another challenge came from a well-known firm of wise purveyors who ask permission to nail Nicola up in a large pickling case of their own construction. This challenge Nicola also accepted, and invited them to try their skill on Friday night. The only restriction that Nicola makes is that a few small, air-holes be placed in the box.

The Kowloon Rifle Range is opened for practice for the Volunteers and Rifles every day from 8 p.m. with the exception of Sunday and public holidays. Two extra targets will be set up on the range on the 11th and 12th inst. and a hundred shots will be given to each rifleman.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS' REPORT FOR 4 WEEKS ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

1910. 12TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

The accompanying sheet of Mine Measurements and Assay Results shows a total of 6,725 feet made up of Sinkings 65ft. Drilling on Lode 160ft. and crossing cutting 25ft. and compares with a total of 5,931 for the previous four weeks.

Mine A. Bukit Komer. The Main Shaft has been sunk another 19 feet making a total of 53 feet below the 50ft level.

40ft Level. The Main Drive South has been advanced making a total of 271 feet. Lode is 58ins wide producing 3.70 dwts per ton.

50 feet Level. The Drive South on the Station Lode has been advanced 116 feet making a total of 75 feet. Lode is 57ins wide producing 3.51 dwts per ton.

50 feet Level. The Main Drive North has been extended 11 feet making a total of 143 feet. During part of the month the Drive has been in slate, but the lode is now 45 ins. wide and producing a little gold. The sinking of a wire has been commenced from the bottom of this level about 25 feet North of the main cross-cut in order to affect the communication line that will be necessary after the shaft has reached the required depth.

Cross cuts for stops filling amount to 18 feet.

Slopes. Above the 50ft level 4 stops are being worked. Lode averages 89ins wide and worth 4.05 dwts per ton. Above the 40ft level 3 stops are being worked. The lode averages 106ins wide worth 6.42 dwts per ton. A stop is but the 340 is being re-started.

Slope Mine. 160ft Level. The Main Drive North has been advanced 131 feet making a total of 453 feet. The lode matter is of no value.

10ft Level South. About 150ft South of shaft a cross cut 25ft West intersected a branch about 21 feet wide. On this level has been driven North 31ft. The lode averaged 48 inches wide worth 15.9 dwts per ton. A level has been driven South 18 feet and suspended.

A wh 21 below this level, at about 120 feet South of Anderson Shaft, has been started and sunk 16ft. The lode is 36ins wide and produces a little gold.

About 210ft South of Anderson South a cross-cut is being driven West. During the month this has been advanced 16ft. and is now 48ft West of the Main Drive.

Cross-cuts for stops filling amount to 44 feet. Above the 60ft level 1 stop is being worked. The lode is 52ins wide and worth 3.14 dwts per ton.

Above the 160ft level 3 stops are being worked. Lode is 54ins wide and worth 5.75 dwts per ton.

Anderson. 260ft Level. The Main Drive North has been advanced 24 feet making a total of 431ft. Lode is 51ins wide showing traces of gold only. A cross cut is being driven to prove the ground west at this point.

20ft Level. The Drive North on the West Branch has been driven 47 feet and communicated to the main drive. The lode averaged 36 inches wide producing 6.5 dwts per ton.

20ft Level South. A cross cut is being extended East and has been advanced 40ft making a total of 81ft from the Main Drive.

Cross-cut for stops filling amounted to 21ft. Slopes. Above the 160, 5 stops are being worked. The lode averages 79ins wide worth 6.44 dwts per ton.

Raub. In the unexplored ground, to the South of the old workings at "Raub Hole" a prospecting shaft 4ft by 4ft has been sunk to a depth of 30ft. A cross-cut east has been driven 3ft but nothing has yet been met. A cross-cut has also been started to the west, where a continuation of the lode formerly worked on at Raub Hole is being looked for. A small plant is being installed for dealing with the water here.

GENERAL.

The Wilfred Tables yielded 41.63 oz of Concentrates assaying 1.053 dwts gold per ton. Preparations are being made for the purpose of erecting two additional shafts at Bukit Komer Mill.

MILLING SHEET FOR 4 WEEKS ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1910.

Bukit Komer 40 Stamp 127,125 lbs. Lost time .275 days due to repairs and cleaning. Stone crushed at Bukit Komer 2,167 tons.

Slope 1,000 "

Anderson 21 " 31,000 lbs.

Huntington Mill 250 Stamp 24,955 lbs. Lost time .94 days due to fixing 16w belted wheel, repairing housing, etc.

Stone crushed at Mt. Komer 15,700 tons.

Slope 219 " 372 tons.

Total 5,515 tons.

Amalgam Recovered 5,600 lbs.

Gold 1,000 "

Huntington Mill 235 tons 85,000 lbs. 85,000 lbs.

Gold 45 " 15 " 1,500 "

Stamp 226 " 479 " 7,760.67 "

1485 " 773 " 51,867 "

Bukit Malacca 4 Huntington Mill 250 Stamp 24,955 lbs. Lost time .94 days due to fixing 16w belted wheel, repairing housing, etc.

Stone crushed at Mt. Komer 15,700 tons.

Slope 219 " 372 tons.

Total 5,515 tons.

Amalgam Recovered 5,600 lbs.

Gold 1,000 "

Huntington Mill 235 tons 85,000 lbs. 85,000 lbs.

Gold 45 " 15 " 1,500 "

Stamp 226 " 479 " 7,760.67 "

1485 " 773 " 51,867 "

Bukit Malacca 4 Huntington Mill 250 Stamp 24,955 lbs. Lost time .94 days due to fixing 16w belted wheel, repairing housing, etc.

Stone crushed at Mt. Komer 15,700 tons.

Slope 219 " 372 tons.

Total 5,515 tons.

Amalgam Recovered 5,600 lbs.

Gold 1,000 "

Huntington Mill 235 tons 85,000 lbs. 85,000 lbs.

Gold 45 " 15 " 1,500 "

Estimations

12, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Telephone No. 115.
Cablegram: "Q.C. Central" HK.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon. Later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT OR LOSS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,019,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 25 1/4 - \$12.45	5 %	\$125 sales \$126
National Bank of China, Limited	1,000,000	7	20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 (London 1/6) for 1909		\$78 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Qanton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$10 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 215
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$27,000	Final of \$10 per share, making 10/- to all \$10 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$10 per share for 1909		\$23 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,700	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$5 on account of 1909	7 1/2 %	\$100
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$80	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,800	\$6 and bonus \$1 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$45,000	\$27 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$155 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$35	\$35	\$1,050,000 \$1,050,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$1 1/2 for 1908		\$34 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$50 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$2,700	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,350,000 \$1,350,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$1 1/2 for 1908		\$45 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$1,350,000 \$1,350,000	Dr. \$3,777	\$1 1/2 for 1908		\$45 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1/2	1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Final div. of 3/6 per sh. (comp. 1/4) making 1/- to all 4/6 per sh. for 1908 and a int. div. of 1/- per sh. on acc. for 1909	5 1/2 %	79 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,150	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for 1908 ending 30.4.1908	5 1/2 %	\$23 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	Dr. \$8,000	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 1/2 %	\$147 1/2 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$700,000	Dr. \$15,500	\$3 for 1909		\$15 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1/2	1/2	\$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$1,435	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 1/2 %	Tls. 15 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	1/2	1/2	\$30,000 \$30,000	none	First year		Tls. 10 sellers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1/2	1/2	\$75,000 \$75,000	none	\$1 per share 1910 dividend	5 1/2 %	\$1 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	1/2	1/2	\$250,000 \$250,000	none	Final of Gold 30.6.10 \$1.15		\$1 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$25	\$25	\$375,000 \$375,000	Dr. \$8,400	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$3,300,000 \$3,300,000	\$26,800	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$1,100	\$1 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909		\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. \$5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 4,45	Final of Tls. 1/2 making Tls. 6 1/2 in all for year 30.4.1909	8 1/2 %	Tls. 72
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	15,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 1/2 %	Tls. 108
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.10	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	1/2	1/2	\$25,000 \$25,000	\$24,000	\$1 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,277	\$1 on old shares \$1 1/2 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$27,000	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1910	7 1/2 %	\$104
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	5,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$100	\$1 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$74 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,750,000 Tls. 3,750,000	Tls. 6,000	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	15,500	\$50	\$50	\$775,000 \$775,000	\$1,000	Interim of \$1.10 for 1910	5 1/2 %	\$90
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	195,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,950,000 \$1,950,000	\$1,151	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08		\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 4,278	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
Lao-nung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,339	Tls. 8 for 1909	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 4,000,000 Tls. 4,000,000	Tls. 11,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	17 1/2 %	Tls. 500 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,000	15 % per share for 1909		\$18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000	\$1,000	60 cents for 1909	6 1/2 %	\$12 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$2,241	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08		\$1.40 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$50,000 \$50,000	\$1,000	80 cents for 1909	10 %	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,800	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,800	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 1/2 %	\$4.65 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$4,300	12 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 1/2 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000	\$1,000	A dividend of \$1.40 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,798	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$1,000	Final of \$1 making 10/- to all \$1 for 1909	9 1/2 %	\$105 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$1,100	Interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 15th March	5 1/2 %	Tls. 1,300
Maigschappel of Miffa, Bosch & Landbouwerij planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. \$1,000 Tls. \$1,000	Tls. 116,682	Tls. 12 1/2 15th June & Tls. 15.00 15th Sept.		\$11 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.10	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,000	None	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000	\$1,000	None		\$11 sellers
Shanghai-Samsa & Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 5,350	No dividend this year	5 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300 1,200	50 100	25 50	none none	none none	First year None		\$10 sellers \$200 Hongkong currency
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$1,000	None		\$25 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,000	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	5 1/2 %	\$25 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,000	60 cents for year ending 31.10.08	5 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,000	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,000	35 cents for 1909	5 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000	\$1,000	3 % for 1909		\$11 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000	\$1,000	None		\$8 buyers

Hotel.

BELLE VIEW HOTEL,

SHAUKIWAN ROAD,

Telephone No. 907

A PLEASANT RESORT OF HONGKONG.

Toed Drinks. Best Brands of Liquors served at separate tables on the Lawn or Verandahs.

MEALS A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.

Comfortable accommodation.

W. GALLAGHER

Manager

Hongkong, 6th October, 1910.

Intimations

Denmarks Pride



HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m.	3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.45 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
4.45 p.m.	5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.45 p.m.	6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.45 p.m.	7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.45 p.m.	9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.45 p.m.	10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
10.45 p.m.	11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m.	12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 a.m.	2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 a.m.	3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
3.45 a.m.	4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
4.45 a.m.	5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
5.45 a.m.	6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
6.45 a.m.	7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
7.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.45 a.m.	10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.45 a.m.	11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m.	3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.45 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
4.45 p.m.	5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.45 p.m.	6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.45 p.m.	7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.45 p.m.	9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.45 p.m.	10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
10.45 p.m.	11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m.	12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 a.m.	2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 a.m.	3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
3.45 a.m.	4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
4.45 a.m.	5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
5.45 a.m.	6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
6.45 a.m.	7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
7.45 a.m.	8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.45 a.m.	10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.45 a.m.	11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 p.m.	3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.45 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
4.45 p.m.	5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.45 p.m.	6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
6.45 p.m.	7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.45 p.m.	8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
8.45 p.m.	9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.45 p.m.	10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
10.45 p.m.	11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.45 p.m.	12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 a.m.	2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes
2.45 a.m.	3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m. Every 15 minutes